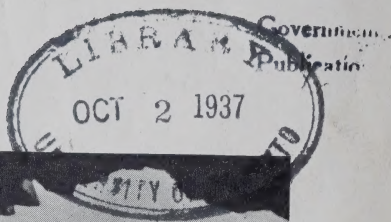


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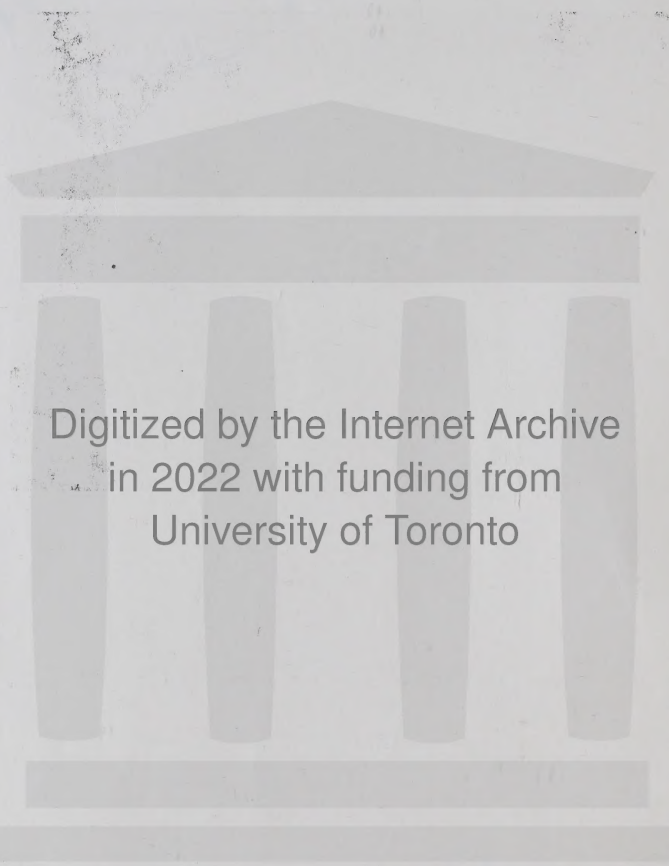
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CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS  
IN THE  
Fortress of Louisbourg  
Museum



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CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS  
IN THE  
Fortress of Louisbourg Museum

PREPARED BY  
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*Honorary Curator*

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OTTAWA, CANADA

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# THE FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG

## CAPE BRETON ISLAND NOVA SCOTIA

### Introduction

**I**T is doubtful whether any spot in the British Empire has been the scene of more historic events or had a more spectacular career than the old City of Louisbourg. Once the proudest fortress in North America, Louisbourg in the brief span of less than fifty years experienced all the drama and tragedy associated with centuries of history. During the period between 1720 and 1760 in which it existed as a fortified naval and military station, it became a walled city, "The Dunkirk of America", and held the key to the North American continent. Possessing a fine harbour, it served as the headquarters for the largest fishing industry on this side of the Atlantic. The scene of two naval engagements and two mutinies, Louisbourg was captured by New England volunteers in 1745 and was ceded back to France by treaty. Blockaded five times, its final conquest by British forces in 1758 led to the fall of Quebec the following year, and the ultimate transfer of Canada from French to British rule.

By the treaty of Utrecht, which brought peace between England and France in 1713, the Island of Cape Breton, Isle St. Jean and other small islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, were ceded to France. Immediately following this treaty, the first settlement took place on the shores of what was then known as English Harbour. The new settlers, being French, changed this name to Louisbourg, in honour of Louis the Fourteenth, King of France, and the Island of Cape Breton was re-named Ile Royale.

The French soon realized that in order to hold their newly acquired possessions, it would be necessary to establish a stronghold on some part of the island. Louisbourg was finally chosen as the most suitable place for a naval and military station, and the fortifications, which in later years

became known as the "Dunkirk of America" were begun in 1717. The official founding, however, did not take place until three years later, when Louis the Fifteenth, who had succeeded to the throne of France, had a medal struck to commemorate the occasion.

In 1744, war again broke out between England and France, and in a short time hostilities extended to this side of the water. In America, the French at Louisbourg struck the first blow by sending an expedition against Canso, a British possession on the mainland of Nova Scotia. The fort at Canso fell an easy prey to the French who brought its small garrison as prisoners of war to Louisbourg. This action on the part of the French greatly aroused the New England colonists, who looked on Louisbourg as a menace to their peace and safety. Immediately they began making plans for its capture and during the winter of 1745, over 4,000 volunteers were raised for the Louisbourg expedition. This force, under the command of William Pepperell, with the rank of Lieutenant General, sailed from Boston on March 24, and while en route was joined by Commodore Peter Warren with a British fleet. The combined land and sea force arrived in Gabarus Bay, four miles west of Louisbourg, on April 30, where a landing was made. After a most remarkable siege, which lasted forty-nine days, Du Chambon, the French Governor, who had conducted a brave defence, surrendered the city to the invaders. Louisbourg was garrisoned by New England troops, much against their will, until the summer of 1746. It was during this occupation that the seeds of discontent were first sown, which thirty years later produced the American Revolution.

Among the outstanding deeds of daring which took place during this siege, was the boat attack against the Island Battery by the New Englanders, in which they were repulsed with a loss of 189 men in killed, wounded and missing. Another incident worthy of mention, was the naval action off the mouth of the harbour, in which the *Vigilant* with 64 guns under Captain Maisonfort, fought four British ships for more than an hour. After his ship had been disabled and sixty of his men killed and wounded, the heroic Maisonfort struck his colours. As a result of the fight, the *Vigilant* became a unit

of the British navy and her gallant crew were made prisoners of war.

By the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748 which brought to a close the War of the Austrian Succession, Louisbourg and Ile Royale were restored to France. The year 1749 saw the return of Louisbourg to the French who occupied it during six years of peace, followed by three of war and tumult. The Seven Years' War, which began in 1755, but was not officially declared until the following year, brought Louisbourg again into prominence. In the summer of 1755, a British fleet, under Admiral Edward Boscawen, blockaded the port of Louisbourg and was fired on by a French battery when it ventured close to shore.

The following summer, Commodore Charles Holmes maintained a blockade of the coast, during which an indecisive naval engagement took place within sight of the city, between four French and four British ships. The officer who commanded H.M.S. *Jamaica* in this engagement later became one of Britain's most famous admirals, Viscount Samuel Hood, 1724-1816.

In 1757, a threatened siege did not materialize. Admiral Holbourne with a large fleet blockaded the port during the summer months, as he waited patiently for the land force under command of Lord Loudon, which failed to arrive. In the autumn, Holbourne withdrew from Louisbourg, without having accomplished anything towards the reduction of the city.

The final effort, which resulted in its second capture, was made in the spring of 1758, when an army of about 13,000 men, under the command of Major General Jeffery Amherst, and a sea force of thirty-nine fighting ships, under Admiral Boscawen, assembled at Halifax with Louisbourg as their objective. On May 29, the fleet, numbering about 180 ships including transports with the troops on board, sailed from Halifax, and on June 2, arrived in Gabarus Bay. Owing to stress of weather, no serious attempt was made to get on shore until the morning of June 8, when Brigadier General James Wolfe, at the head of his brigade, made a successful landing at Kennington Cove, four miles from the city, in the face of a heavy fire from the French batteries and trenches which lined the shore.



Following a siege marked by many deeds of valour on the part of the besiegers, and a gallant defence against tremendous odds, conducted by the besieged under Governor Drucour, Louisbourg surrendered on July 27, and the Lilies of Old France were one more replaced on the citadel staff by the flag of Great Britain. Two years later in 1760, a career filled with tragedy and disappointment was brought to a close, when by order of the British Government all the fortifications of Louisbourg were levelled to the ground. Thus, the proudest fortress in America, which had cost the Government of France 30,000,000 livres—about \$6,000,000—became a mass of ruins.

In place of the frowning bastions and massive walls, described by historians as being from thirty to thirty-six feet in height, the visitor of today looks over a scene of desolation; a scene made more impressive by the presence of crumbling casemates, deserted foundations and huge mounds; and in the cemetery near by, crude head stones protruding through the turf. These mute relics bear witness to great conflicts of the heroic past, when the brave soldiers of two mighty nations laid down their lives for King and country in the struggle for possession of the North American continent.

In 1928 the site of the old city and a large portion of the battle ground outside the ruined walls, were set aside as a National Historic site. Since that time extensive excavation work has been carried on and many interesting discoveries made, including what are believed to be the remains of the Duc d'Anville, who commanded an ill-fated expedition against Louisbourg in 1746.

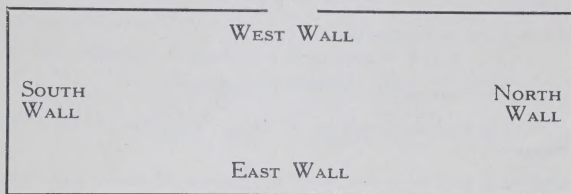
During 1935-36 a spacious museum facing the site of the citadel, was erected by the Government of Canada to house and care for the exhibits and mementoes which have been presented by public spirited citizens, as well as relics which have been unearthed in the ruins of the fortress.



# CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS

## PLAN OF THE MUSEUM

### MAIN ENTRANCE



### West Wall

*(Beginning to left of main door)*

**(Unless otherwise mentioned all maps and plans are French)**

1. Pine cupboard. The only piece of furniture from French Louisbourg in existence. Belonged to the Price family who settled in Louisbourg soon after 1758.
2. A view of Louisbourg from the North East (Careening Cove on left). From Desbarres' Atlantic Neptune. Coloured engraving.  
1, 2, gift of Senator J. S. McLennan
3. Camp Colours carried by the New England troops at the first siege, 1745. Britannia seated. Photograph coloured, of original flag belonging to the New York Historical Society.  
Gift of Dr. J. Clarence Webster
4. Replica of above. Staff of Louisbourg oak (see under Case 6, No. 1, page 23). Point of mahogany from French Governor's bedstead.  
Flag the gift of Major Howland Pell, Honorary Governor General, Society of Colonial Wars  
Staff gift of Mr. Albert Almon
5. Louisbourg in 1745, by Richard Gridley, Chief Engineer in Pepperell's army. Photograph.  
Gift of Mr. Luke Vincent Lockwood
6. William Shirley (1694-1771). Born in London, studied law. Moved to Boston in 1731. Governor of Massachusetts, 1741. Chief promoter of the attack on Louisbourg, 1745. Photogravure from Pelham's engraving of Smibert's painting, 1747.
7. Coat-of-arms of William Shirley.
8. Edward Cornwallis. Member of Parliament for Eyre, England. Appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, 1749. Reached Chebucto Bay in July with 2,576 emigrants. Founded Halifax. His administration marked by severe measures against the discontented

Acadians. Returned to England, 1753. Subsequently a member of Parliament, Major-General, and Governor of Gibraltar. Coloured reproduction of the portrait by Sir George Chalmers, painted at Minorca, 1755. Original in the Nova Scotia Archives, Halifax.

9. Coat-of-arms of Cornwallis.

6, 7, 8, 9, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster

(For Case 1 see page 20)

10. Louisbourg and environs by Boucher, engineer, 1738. Photograph coloured.
11. Louisbourg and environs with the names of those who own concessions of land, 1738. Facsimile.
12. The Lighthouse, plan, profile, and elevation. The second lighthouse, built of fireproof materials in 1736, to replace the one first lighted in 1734 which was burned down in 1736. The light was supplied by 45 pots containing about twenty-two gallons of oil, fed through pipes in a copper circle to the wicks, thirty-one in number. As part of this oil in immediate use was held in an open bronze basin three feet in diameter and ten inches deep there was danger of it catching fire if the copper ring got too hot (this accounted for the burning of the first lighthouse). To guard against this the copper ring was suspended on pieces of cork which would burn through and allow the ring to plunge into the oil and be extinguished. The lighthouse was largely destroyed by shot from the Island Battery at the second siege, 1758. The Nova Scotia government built a new lighthouse in 1848. Facsimile. National Archives, Paris.
13. Photograph of the lead plate naming the engineer, Verrier, and the contractor, Ganet, who built the fireproof lighthouse, 1736. Recovered in digging the foundations of the new lighthouse, 1923. The plate is in the present lighthouse.
- 11, 12, 13, gifts of Senator J. S. McLennan
14. French coal workings at Little Glace Bay.
- Blue print gift of Mr. Albert Almon
15. Royal, or Grand, Battery. Plan and elevation. Built on the West shore to command the entrance to the harbour. It was abandoned at the first siege, 1745, and its guns, thirty in number, were spiked, but so hurriedly that the New Englanders were able to drill them and turn them on the town. The French partly destroyed this battery in 1758 and it played no part in the second siege. Photograph coloured. Ministère des Colonies, Paris.

## North Wall

16. Régiment de Saintonge, fusilier, 1757.
17. Militia, private, 1757.

18. Régiment de la Marine, officer.
19. Private, 1755.
20. Officer of Engineers.
21. Private, 1755.
22. Artillery officer and private, 1757.
23. Artillery officer.

Photographs, coloured, Nos. 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, New York  
Public Library. 19, 21, Massachusetts Archives, Boston.  
Gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster

(For Case 2 see page 20)

## SHELF

24. Moulding of carved slate. Found on Museum site.
25. Moulding. Found on hospital site.
26. Bottle. Found on Museum site.
27. Green glazed pottery bowls (fragments). Museum site. A great deal of this pottery has been found. It was probably used by the French housewives in their kitchens.
28. Two small pottery jars, found on Citadel site.
29. Large brown glazed jar.
30. Pottery jar, Citadel site.
31. Brown glazed jug, Museum site.
32. Five-sided tiles, Citadel site.
33. Dog and pig tracks in brick.
34. Three-pronged pitchfork.
35. Window bar, Citadel.
36. Spade.
37. Slating tool with part of wooden handle. Citadel.
38. Pieces of chain.
39. Seven shackles of varying size.
40. Fire rake.
41. Stone drill.
42. Three-pronged fork.
43. Régiment d'Aunis, private, Louisbourg, 1751.
44. Régiment de Tournaisis, private. Louisbourg, 1756.
45. Volontaires Royales, officer. Louisbourg, 1758.
46. Régiment de Bourgogne, officer. Louisbourg, 1755.
47. Régiment d'Artois, private. Louisbourg, 1755.
48. Volontaires Etrangers, private. Louisbourg, 1758.

Photographs coloured, from sketches in the Public Archives,  
Ottawa. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence  
Webster

## SHELF

49. Skull found in Citadel moat, 1935. Four skeletons have been uncovered in the moat of the Citadel building. They are vivid reminders of the second siege. The skull exhibited is presumed to be that of a man of about thirty-five with a fine set of teeth. His skeleton was lying close under the Citadel wall of the moat and near him was the skeleton of a dog. He must have fallen into the moat and his body was covered in the fall of the burning Citadel building. Two other skeletons obviously of persons, who had sought refuge when the building fell, were found in a crouched position near the pier under the drawbridge. With these skeletons were found coins, buttons, bits of braid, and a sword hilt. These relics are in Case 4. For an account of the Citadel building and its burning see No. 73. Two jaw bones found in digging the foundations of the Museum, 1935. The site where the Museum now stands was a cemetery in 1723, later it was built over.

## COATS-OF-ARMS

50. Gédéon de Catalogne (1662-1729). Engineer. In 1724 he came to Louisbourg to work on the fortifications. Died at Louisbourg in 1729. He was granted land, part of which still bears his name.
51. Isaac-Louis Forant (1686-1740). Naval officer. He surveyed the coasts of Ile Royale and Newfoundland and published a collection of charts. Made Governor of Ile Royale in 1739. Died of pneumonia in May, 1740. Buried in the chapel in the Citadel. He was a good governor and his death was a loss to the colony. In Case 6 is a fragment of a plate found in the Citadel with his coat-of-arms on it.
52. Notes on bearers of coats-of-arms supplied by Dr. J. Clarence Webster.
53. Le Provost du Quesnel (1684-1744). Naval officer. In 1740 he succeeded Forant as Governor of Ile Royale. He continually urged the strengthening of the fortifications. In 1744 he sent expeditions to attack Canso and Annapolis; the former was successful but the latter failed. He died suddenly at Louisbourg, in October, 1744.
54. Jean-Louis, Comte de Raymond. Army officer. Governor of Ile Royale 1751. He was zealous for the welfare of the colony, but his relations with the civil and military authorities became strained. He resigned in 1753 and returned to France.
55. Jean Vauquelin (1727-1764). Born at Dieppe. Entered the merchant service and afterwards the navy. As Captain of the *Aréthuse* he distinguished himself at the second siege, 1758, and was able to escape from the harbour before the surrender and reach Quebec.
56. Pierre de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil-Cavagnal (1698-1778). Officer in the army. Governor of Canada 1755-1760.



57. Francois Bigot (1703-1777). In 1739 he went to Louisbourg as a Commissary official and deputy of the Intendant of Canada. He showed great capacity and developed the resources of the island, though, in course of time he made great profits for himself. In 1745 he returned to France and was assigned the task of equipping and outfitting the great fleet which sailed to Nova Scotia in 1746, under the command of the Duc d'Anville. In 1758 he was made Intendant of Canada.

(For Case 3 see page 21)

### East Wall

58. Philippe Pastour de Costabelle (1661-1717). First Governor of Ile Royale. Commander of the troops in Acadia, Governor of Placentia, Newfoundland, 1706. Governor of Ile Royale 1714. Returned to France, 1717. Crayon copy. Original portrait owned by Comte Allard du Chollet, Paris.

59. Coat-of-arms of Costabelle.

58, 59, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster

60. View of Louisbourg, 1717. Facsimile. Serv. Hydro. de la Marine, Paris.
61. Louisbourg, 1716, by Verville, the engineer sent out from France to fortify Louisbourg. Print coloured.
62. Louisbourg, 1716, by Captain Young. Tracing. Colonial Office, London.
63. Louisbourg, 1735, by Verrier, with Verville, engineer of the fortifications. Showing seven profiles. Red denotes on all maps work completed; yellow, work not yet done. Tracing.

(For Case 4 see page 22)

64. Compagnies Franches de la Marine, officer and private.
65. Regiment de Karrer, private. Louisbourg, 1737.
66. Garde de la Marine, private.
67. Regiment de Cambis, private. At the second siege, 1758, the soldiers of this regiment were so enraged when the town capitulated that they broke their muskets and burned their colours. Facsimiles. Alfred de Marbot, vol. 2.

60 to 67, gifts of Senator J. S. McLennan

68. Iron fireback; on either side, parts of a stove with baptism of Christ in relief. Citadel building.
69. Dauphin Gate (West Gate), 1733, exterior and interior views. Facsimile. Min. des Colonies, Paris.

Gift of Senator J. S. McLennan

70. Dauphin Gate, 1734, showing the spur, plan and elevation. Photograph.
71. Maurepas Gate (East Gate), 1739. Facsimile. Archives Nationales, Paris.

72. Queen's Gate (South Gate), 1733, interior and exterior views. Facsimile. Min. des Colonies, Paris.

71, 72, gifts of Senator J. S. McLennan

73. Chateau St. Louis or Citadel building and the King's Bastion. This handsome building, 360 feet long and 45 feet wide, faced the town from across the King's Bastion. In front, and running the whole length of the building, was a dry moat, a small place d'armes on which stood a guardhouse, and glacis. The King's Bastion could be entered only by crossing the drawbridge over the moat and passing through the building. To the left was the chapel, used as a parish church, with the Governor's apartments beyond and above. To the right a small prison, barracks and officers quarters, and in the basement kitchens and two large brick ovens. The building was undamaged at the first siege, 1745. During the second siege, 1758, it was set on fire by a large shell early in the morning of July 22. For five or six hours the British rained bombs and shot on the Citadel and the King's Bastion. The French worked with great energy and courage to save the building but only succeeded in delaying its collapse. The fire destroyed it all except the Governor's apartments at the south end. Drucour, the Governor, recounts, that, for safety, some women and children were shut in one of the casemates on the flank of the King's Bastion, and wounded officers in another. . . "there was every reason to fear that the fire would reach the protection which had been placed in front of these casemates, and by the direction of the wind the smoke might stifle the women shut up in them, so that all the women and a great number of little children came out, running to and fro, not knowing where to go in the midst of the bombs and balls falling on every side, and among them several wounded officers brought out on stretchers with no safe place to put them."

Most of the relics in the cases come from the excavation of the Citadel building and moat. Plan and elevation. Copies by Mr. Albert Almon.

Gift of Mr. Almon

74. Spire of the Citadel building, 1733, plan, elevation, and profile. Facsimile.

Gift of Senator J. S. McLennan

75. The Moulton flag. Colonel Jeremiah Moulton of York, Maine, commanded the Third Massachusetts Regiment at the first siege of Louisbourg, 1745. Replica. The original flag is owned by Miss Dora Lyman of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, great-granddaughter of Colonel Moulton.

Gift of Major Howland Pell, Hon. Governor-General, Society of Colonial Wars. The staff (see No. 4) gift of Mr. Albert Almon

76. The Hospital. This building was 280 feet long, with a garden, and, in separate buildings, a bakery and a laundry. It was

operated by Frères de la Charité, four of whom came out from Paris in 1716. During the second siege, 1758, a shell exploded in the crowded hospital killing the surgeon of the Volontaires Etrangers and dangerously wounding two Frères de la Charité.

Copies by Mr. Albert Almon

77. The Hospital, 1725, plan, elevation, and profile. Copied by Mr. Almon.

76, 77, gifts of Mr. Albert Almon

(For Case 5 see page 23)

78. The Hospital, 1726, by Verrier, plan, elevation, and profile. Facsimile.

Gift of Senator J. S. McLennan

79. Government Storehouse near the Dauphin Gate, 1726, by Verrier, plan, profile, and elevation. Photograph coloured.

80. The Louisbourg Cross. Taken by the New Englanders after the first siege, 1745, either from the chapel of the Recollets or the convent chapel. Now in the Library of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Photograph.

81. House and Storeroom of M. de Mezy, Commissaire-Ordonnateur, 1718-1731, situated on the quay. Photograph coloured.

82. Barracks in the Queen's Bastion, built of wood for the New England troops, 1745. Set on fire during the bombardment, second siege, 1758, and burned down. Photograph coloured.

83. The First Siege, 1745. Showing a view of the town under bombardment, plan of Louisbourg and Gabarus Bay, camps and batteries, a view of the harbour entrance with the Grand Battery in the foreground; view and plan of the Island Battery; view and plan of the Grand Battery. Photograph coloured. Service Hydrographique, Paris.

Gift of Senator J. S. McLennan

84. Sir Charles Knowles (1702-1777), Commodore in the Royal Navy, he was sent to Louisbourg early in 1746 as Governor. He supervised the strengthening of the defences. Crayon drawing; the original portrait is in the Atheneum, Portsmouth, N.H.

85. Samuel Waldo (1696-1759), born in England. He became a wealthy merchant in Boston. Second in command to Pepperell, 1745. Crayon drawing; the original portrait is in Bowdoin College, Maine.

86. Sir Peter Warren (1703-1752). As a commodore he commanded a British squadron which co-operated with Pepperell at the first siege, 1745, in the same year he was made Rear-Admiral. The prize money for captured French vessels made him a very rich man. Crayon drawing; the original portrait by Thomas Hudson is in the Maritime Museum, Greenwich, England.

87. Coat-of-arms of Sir Peter Warren.
88. Nathaniel Whiting (1724-1771), born in Connecticut. Served with distinction as a lieutenant in Pepperell's regiment at the first siege, 1745. He saw much service, and was in Amherst's army when it captured Montreal. Crayon drawing; the original belongs to the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford.  
84 to 88, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster  
(For Case 6 see pages 23 and 24)
89. Sir William Pepperell (1696-1759). A prominent merchant of New England and an officer of militia. In 1745 he commanded the Colonial army which captured Louisbourg in co-operation with a British fleet under Sir Peter Warren. In 1746 he was made a baronet and a colonel in the British army. Reproduction of Pelham's engraving of Smibert's portrait painted in 1747. The original is in the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.
90. Coat-of-arms of Sir William Pepperell.  
89, 90, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster
91. Lowestoft dish with crest of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes (1720-1794). As Captain of H.M.S. *Somerset* he was with Admiral Boscawen at Louisbourg in 1758 and afterwards with Admiral Saunders at Quebec. Part of a dinner set.  
Gift of Mrs. John Templeman Collidge
92. The Expedition against Cape Breton in Nova Scotia, 1745. Showing the landing of the New England troops in Gabarus Bay. Printed and sold by Carrington Bowles. Engraving.
93. View of Louisbourg, 1731, by Verrier. Facsimile by Mrs. J. S. McLennan. Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris.  
92, 93, gifts of Senator J. S. McLennan
94. Coat-of-arms of the Dominion of Canada.
95. James Wolfe (1727-1759), born at Westerham, Kent. Entered the army at the age of sixteen. As Lieut.-Colonel he served at Louisbourg in 1758 under Amherst, holding the temporary rank of Brigadier-General. His successful activities during the siege brought him into great prominence, and early in 1759 William Pitt selected him for the command of the army destined to attack Quebec. Replica of the original plaster bust made by Joseph Wilton, R.A., the sculptor who designed the Wolfe monument in Westminster Abbey. The original is owned by Sir Leicester Harmsworth.  
94, 95, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster
96. Sir Jeffery Amherst (1717-1797), commander of the army which captured Louisbourg, in 1758. Afterwards Commander-in-Chief in North America. Mezzotint of the portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The original is in the National Gallery, Ottawa.  
Gift of Senator J. S. McLennan



97. Coat-of-arms of Sir Jeffery Amherst.  
Gift of Dr. J. Clarence Webster
98. English map of Admiral Holborne's blockade of Louisbourg, 1757. The blockade began August 19. The twenty-five ships composing the fleet were dismasted and dispersed in a terrible gale, September 25. The *Tilbury* was wrecked on St. Esprit with a loss of life of 120 out of 400. Photograph coloured.
99. Louisbourg, 1746, showing English street names. Coloured tracing.
100. Louisbourg and outlying fortifications, 1757, by Dubois de la Motte, Lieut.-General and Vice-Admiral of France. He brought a fleet of eleven ships into Louisbourg Harbour in June, 1757, the English ships blockading the port, under Temple West, having been dispersed by a storm. He returned to France in the autumn. Facsimile.  
(For Case 7 see page 24)
101. Louisbourg, 1756, by Franquet, Director-General of Fortifications, 1750-1758. Facsimile.
102. British Resentment or the French Fairly Cooped. Satirical print published in London, 1755. Reproduction.
103. The Second Siege, 1758, the British fleet in Gabarus Bay; view of harbour entrance; view of the town showing breaches in the walls; part of mainland and Ile Royale. Reproduction coloured.
104. The Second Siege, 1758, by Lartigue, King's Storekeeper, showing British entrenchments and batteries. Reproduction coloured.
105. The Second Siege, 1758, by Samuel Holland, Capt.-Lieut. in the 60th Regiment and acting engineer to Wolfe. Photograph.  
98 to 105, gifts of Senator J. S. McLennan  
(For Case 8 see page 25)
106. Boishébert, Charles Deschamps de, born in Quebec. Served in the army and was employed in Acadia several years. In 1758 he led a force to Cape Breton hoping to relieve Louisbourg but the attempt failed. Crayon copy. The original is at St. Ours, P.Q.
107. Coat-of-arms of Boishébert.
108. James Wolfe (1727-1759). Known as the "Louisbourg" portrait because Wolfe holds a plan of Louisbourg. Painted in the latter part of 1758, probably at Bath where he went to rest on his return to England after the capture of Louisbourg. One of the two portraits painted from life. Crayon drawing. The original is in the New Brunswick Museum, St. John.
109. Major-General Wolfe, from a sketch made at Quebec by Hervey Smyth, A.D.C., 1759. Reproduction. Original is in the Royal United Service Institute, London.
110. Sir Jeffery Amherst (1717-1797). Crayon copy. The original, dated 1758, by Joseph Blackburn, an American artist, is in the Archives, Quebec.

111. Edward Boscawen (1711-1761), commander on the Atlantic station, 1755-1757. In 1758 commander-in-chief of the fleet at Louisbourg. Engraving.
112. George Williamson (1704-1781), as Lieut.-Colonel he commanded the artillery at the second siege, 1758. In 1759 he served at Quebec and when it was captured he raised the British flag over the Citadel. Oil copy of a rare engraving.
113. Hervey Smyth (1734-1811). Captain in the army at Louisbourg, 1758. Wolfe formed a high opinion of him and took him as his A.D.C. Oil copy of a rare engraving.  
106 to 113, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster
114. The burning of the *Prudent* and capture of the *Bienfaisant* during the second siege, 1758. At one o'clock on the morning of July 25, two boat divisions of twenty-five boats each, one under Captain Laforey of the *Hunter* and one under Captain Balfour of the *Etna*, rowed into the harbour, unobserved. Laforey attacked the *Prudent*, 74 guns, near Batterie de la Grave. Only the sentinels were on deck and the highest officers on board were ensigns. The boats were hailed, a voice answering in French that they were from the town and were coming on board. Before the French suspected anything two hundred men were on board. Finding the ship was aground the British set her on fire and made off. The crew of sixty or seventy men escaped to the shore. Balfour boarded the *Bienfaisant* after a short conflict in which seven British were killed and nine wounded, she was immediately towed to the head of the harbour held by the British. The guns of the town opened fire on the boats but with no effect. Contemporary engraving. Given by the Louisbourg Chapter, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Sydney, 1936. The frame is veneered with Louisbourg oak (see Case 6, No. 1).
115. Admiral Boscawen. Contemporary glass picture.
116. Louisbourg, 1758, showing the attacks on the ships in the harbour. By Druccourt, naval officer, Governor of Ile Royale, 1754-1758. Tracing.
117. Louisbourg, 1758, inset, plan of Wolfe's landing at Kennington Cove. Reproduction coloured.  
115, 116, 117, gifts of Senator J. S. McLennan
118. Louisbourg, 1758, by Samuel Holland. Photograph coloured.
119. Earl of Dundonald (1729-1758), 7th Earl. Fought at Louisbourg as Captain of Grenadiers in Forbes Regiment. He was killed in a night sortie made by the French, July 9. The approximate place of his burial, outside the walls towards Black Rock, has been marked by a stone. Crayon drawing. The original is in Scotland, the only existing portrait of Dundonald.
120. Major-General Wolfe, reproduction of the original in the New Brunswick Museum by Mr. Richardson.

121. Sir Jeffrey Amherst. Coloured print of portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

118, 119, 120, 121, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster

122. 1st Royal Scots, private.  
123. 15th Regiment, private.  
124. 17th Regiment, captain.  
125. 22nd Regiment, captain.  
126. 28th Regiment, private, also known as Bragg's, from its colonel. Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759. Wolfe was at its head when he was fatally wounded.  
127. 35th Regiment, private.  
128. 45th Regiment, captain.  
129. 47th Regiment, private.  
130. 58th Regiment, captain. Fought under Braddock, 1755. Louisbourg, 1758. Quebec, 1759.  
131. 60th or Royal American Regiment. Hollands and Desbarres' regiment.  
132. 78th Regiment, raised by Simon Fraser, son of the chief who was beheaded after the Jacobite rebellion, 1745. At Louisbourg and Quebec.  
133. 78th Regiment, private.

Photographs coloured. Ross Robertson Collection, Toronto.  
The 12 foregoing, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster.

134. The destruction of the fortifications of Louisbourg. Plan and sections of the galleries and mines. The letter A shows what has been done by hand. Number of galleries, 47. Number of chambers, 345. Number of explosions, 18. 1761. After the capture of Louisbourg, 1758, William Pitt, in a letter to Amherst dated February 9, 1760, ordered the fortifications destroyed. He wrote "... take the most timely and effectual care that all the fortifications of Louisbourg, together with all the Works, and Defences whatever ... be forthwith totally demolished and razed, and all Materials so thoroughly destroyed, as that no use may, hereafter, be ever made of the same. You are not, however, to demolish the houses of the town farther than shall be found necessary. . . . You will particularly have an eye to render, as far as possible, the Port and Harbour of Louisbourg as incommo-  
dious, and as near impracticable as may be." As wood became scarce for the frames to support the galleries a few houses were pulled down. The reasons for destroying Louisbourg were, first: the British did not wish to keep a large garrison there, and, secondly: in case it should ever be given back to France to render its return as harmless as possible. Photograph coloured.
135. A Northwest View of the Town of Louisbourg, April, 1766, by Thomas Wright. This is the only view that shows the blockhouse outside the King's Bastion built by the British, who, immediately after the capture of Louisbourg, 1758, feared an attack by Indians

Though shown on no map the entrenchments within which it stood are clearly to be seen on the ground. The monument erected by the Society of Colonial Wars now occupies the site. Reproduction.

136. A New Song Wrote on the Taken of Louisbourg. Contemporary.  
134, 135, 136, gifts of Senator J. S. McLennan
137. Coat-of-arms of Charles Lawrence. Entered the army in 1727. Was Major in Warburton's Regiment of Foot at Louisbourg. Came to Halifax with the garrison in 1749. During 1750 and 1751 was engaged in resisting French encroachments at Chignecto. In 1753 helped in founding of Lunenburg. Appointed Lieut.-Governor in 1754 and Governor-in-Chief in 1756. Commanded a brigade at the second siege, 1758. From the hatchment in St. Paul's church, Halifax, where Lawrence is buried.
138. 40th or Hopson's Regiment, grenadier and private.
139. 29th Worcestershire Regiment, officer and private. At Louisbourg, 1745.

### South Wall

140. Louisbourg Harbour, 1745, by Philip Durell (see No. 152). Photograph coloured. British Museum.

### West Wall

141. Barracks, plan, elevation, and profile, to stand against the curtain wall between the Princess and Brouillant Bastions, projected in 1739, never built. Photograph coloured.
142. Dauphin Bastion and part of King's Bastion, showing the cavalier in the Dauphin Bastion, built by Knowles after the first siege to replace the battery on that spot facing the harbour entrance. Wolfe's batteries destroyed it July 2, 1758. Wolfe wrote, speaking of Knowles: "He built a useless cavalier upon the Dauphin Bastion which fell to my share to demolish, and we did it effectively in a few hours." Photograph coloured.
143. The Second Siege, 1758, by an anonymous, French, amateur map-maker. Photograph. Original in the Public Archives, Ottawa.
144. A view of the Town and Harbour of Louisbourg. Photograph.  
143, 144, gifts of Senator J. S. McLennan
145. View of Louisbourg during the second siege, 1758, from the Centre Redoubt Hill, drawn on the spot by Thomas Davies, Capt.-Lieut. R.A. Reproduction. Original is in the Royal Artillery Institute, Woolwich.
146. Thomas Pichon (1700-1781), a native of Vire, Normandy. In 1751 he came to Louisbourg as secretary to Count Raymond, Governor of Ile Royale. He was dismissed from Raymond's service in 1753, but was appointed Intendant-Commissary at Fort Beausejour. There he became a spy for the British. He wrote a valuable



book on Cape Breton, published in 1760. Crayon drawing. Original in the Library at Vire.

147. Madame Pichon, a French lady who wrote a great many books, mostly for young girls. As a widow, Madame Leprince de Beaumont, she was governess for a time in England, there she met Pichon, under the name of Tyrell, and married him. Crayon drawing. Original in the Library at Vire.

145, 146, 147, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster

148. Original letter from Lieut.-Col. Alexander Murray (1730-1762), to his wife, describing the landing at Kennington Cove, June 8, 1758. He was with Wolfe's brigade and was one of the first ashore. During the winter following the siege he was in garrison at Louisbourg. His wife joined him there from Halifax, and gave birth to a son, who was named James Wolfe Murray, Wolfe being his godfather. Ever since, the family has been known as Wolfe Murray. The boy became a Scottish judge.

Gift of Dr. J. Clarence Webster

149. Alexander Murray (1730-1762). Crayon drawing. The original is owned by a descendant, Captain G. Wolfe Murray, Peebles, Scotland.

Gift of Dr. J. Clarence Webster

150. View of Louisbourg from the lighthouse, 1758. Drawn on the spot by Captain Ince of the 35th Regiment. Engraving.

151. Louisbourg and environs; inset, Gabarus Bay, 1745-1758, by Richard Gridley. Engraving.

150, 151, gifts of Senator J. S. McLennan

152. Philip Durell, born in Guernsey, served in the Navy. At Louisbourg, 1745, under Warren, and in 1758 as Commodore in Boscawen's fleet. At Quebec, 1759, as Rear-Admiral. Died in Halifax, buried in St. Paul's church. He made several maps of Louisbourg; see No. 140. Crayon drawing, original owned by Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Guernsey.

153. Coat-of-arms of Durell, from the hatchment in St. Paul's church, Halifax.

152, 153, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster

154. Original letter from Philip Durell to his brother-in-law in Guernsey, 1737.

Gift of Sir Haviland de Sausmarez

(For Case 9 see page 25)

155. The Bombproofs, King's Bastion, circa 1885. Water colour.

Gift of the artist, Miss H. D. Kimber

156. Flag of the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, 2nd Battalion. Raised in Nova Scotia by Major John Small. Coloured drawing.

Gift of Dr. J. Clarence Webster

157. The Bombproofs, King's Bastion, 1934. Lithograph.  
 Gift of the artist, Mr. R. W. Lawson
158. Coat-of-arms of Nova Scotia, granted by Charles I in 1625. After Confederation another coat-of-arms was adopted but this has been discarded and the old insignia restored. The motto may be translated: With this (the naked hand) he labours, and with the other (the armed hand) he protects. Coloured print.
159. French frigate of the mid-eighteenth century. Print.
160. Flag of Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia is the only province of Canada and was the first British colony to possess its own flag which owes its origin to the charter of New Scotland granted in 1621 to Sir William Alexander by James the Sixth of Scotland and First of England. Coloured print.  
 158, 159, 160, gifts of Dr. J. Clarence Webster

## Floor

161. Sixteenth century breech loading cannon, origin unknown. A ship's cannon, made to be mounted on the bulwarks and swivel around. Brought up on a schooner's anchor in Louisbourg harbour about 1842. The only one of its type and early period ever found in Canada. For many years in the possession of Captain George Burchell of Sydney. The breech-box belonging to it is in the Provincial Museum, Halifax.  
 Gift of Mrs. George Burchell
162. Model of Louisbourg, 1756, made by Miss Katharine McLennan.

## CASE 1

Fragments of French china: plates, bowls, cups, handles, etc. Blue, polychrome, and white; some pieces of oriental china. Mostly found in Citadel building and moat.  
 One small entire stoneware cover.

Gifts of Mrs. Lawrence Price

## CASE 2

1. Piece of slate from the roof of the Citadel building.
2. Fragment of copper skimmer.
3. Fish spears.
4. Fish hooks.
5. Wooden sheath of pulley.
6. Broad axe.
7. Engraved piece of slate.
8. Soldering iron.
9. Meat cleaver.

10. Cooper's saw.
11. Large door bolt found in Citadel guardhouse.
12. Thumb screws.
13. Boot-heels.
14. Tool for cutting iron bars.
15. Black marble fragment with carved letters.
16. Large oil lamp.
17. Gouge.
18. Box lock with key.
19. Latch set in lead.
20. Spur and bit, found at the Citadel.
21. Window bolts.

### CASE 3

1. Saw (fragment).
2. Frow for splitting shingles.
3. Caulking iron.
4. Chisel.
5. Tool for scraping charcoal from timber.
6. Anchor for floor joist.
7. Boathook.
8. Paint scraper.
9. Hoe.
10. Long-handled tongs.
11. Draw-knife.
12. Iron weight.
13. Hinges and wood knots from the Duc d'Anville's coffin. Citadel chapel.

After the fall of Louisbourg in 1745, the French, early in 1746 gathered together a great fleet to recapture Louisbourg and Annapolis and attack the New England coasts. One-tenth of such a fleet would probably have saved Louisbourg in 1745. The command was given to De Roye de la Rochefoucauld, Duc d'Anville. Born in 1709, at eleven years of age he was made Lieut.-General of the Galleys, and later, without any sea service, Lieut.-General of Naval Armaments. Whatever may have been his qualities (a subordinate describes him as worthy to be loved and born to command), every disaster known to the seafarer was the lot of his Armada; tempest, the thunderbolt, collision, shipwreck, starvation, an appalling epidemic (of scurvy), ruined the expedition. Part of the shattered fleet sailed into Chebucto Bay in September. There d'Anville died of apoplexy on the 27th. Vice-Admiral d'Estournel arrived the day of his

death. Ill and overcome by his responsibilities he killed himself with his sword on the 28th. La Jonquière took what remained of the fleet back to France after an abortive attempt on Annapolis. d'Anville was buried on George's Island, as was d'Estournel. When Ile Royale was given back to France, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, the duke's body was taken to Louisbourg on a French ship, no English one being available at the moment, and buried at the foot of the high altar in the chapel of the Citadel. During the excavations of 1932 a skeleton was found in exactly this spot. The condition of the skull proves beyond a doubt that it is part of the remains of the duke as it is known from a letter written by L. Duval, naval surgeon on the Northumberland, d'Anville's ship, who attended him during his illness and death, that an autopsy was performed.

14. Handcuff.
15. Piece of Louisbourg oak.  
Gift of Mr. E. J. Fleetwood
16. Maul, found on the beach at Point Rochefort.
17. Small grindstone.
18. Handles of large open cooking kettles.
19. Hanging hook.
20. Wedge.
21. Cold chisel.

#### CASE 4

1. Jew's harps.
2. Compasses (fragments).
3. Lead weight.
4. Iron and lead bullets.
5. Gun flints.
6. Clay pipes, some of them English.
7. Part of sword hilt, coins, and braid, found with skeletons, Citadel moat. See No. 49.
8. Buckles, military and civil.
9. Three halberd tops. Halberds, instead of guns, were carried by sergeants in the French army up to the Revolution.
10. Fittings for powder horns.
11. Uniform headdress ornament.
12. Belt hooks.
13. Razor.
14. Door handle.
15. Creepers, worn by the soldiers.
16. Keys. The round key may be a convent pass key.
17. Key found at Louisbourg in 1886.

Gift of Dr. J. Clarence Webster



## CASE 5

Fragments of stoneware (English) and glazed pottery (French).

## CASE 6

1. Oak plank taken out of the harbour near the barachois from one of the three French ships, *Capricieux*, 64 guns, *Célèbre*, 64 guns, *Entreprenant*, 74 guns. On July 21, 1758, these three ships with skeleton crews, were anchored close in to the barachois. A shell from one of Wolfe's batteries near the head of the harbour set fire to the *Célèbre*, sparks from her set fire to the *Entreprenant*, she in turn setting fire to the *Capricieux*. The British kept up a heavy fire on the ships and on the boats plying between them and the town. The loaded guns of the ships as they became hot went off and did damage in the town, to the other ships and to the boats. These ships blazed all the following night and finally drifted to the barachois shore and sank. The two large guns mounted at the corners of the museum building come from one of these ships. They were for many years in the station grounds, Louisbourg. In 1936 they were given to the Louisbourg Museum by the Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation. The plank has been dressed.
2. Cross of St. Louis in a shagreen case. The order was founded by Louis the Fourteenth in 1693, the King being Grand Master. It was restricted to Catholic officers who had served ten years with distinction. A pension went with it, irregularly paid. It became extremely common and at the time of Louisbourg was given to anyone who had served ten years, irrespective of the quality of the service. The ribbon was flame coloured.
3. Medal struck to commemorate the founding of Louisbourg, 1720. Silver replicas; Obverse, head of Louis the Fifteenth. Reverse, view of the town and harbour. Struck from the original dies in the Paris Mint.
4. Taking of Louisbourg, 1758. Obverse: a soldier and sailor supporting a globe inscribed Canada America, above, Pariter in Bella (Equal in War). Under the globe the prostrate figure of France. Obverse, battery firing on the *Prudent* and *Bienfaisant*. Around the edge: Amherst. Boscawen. Commanding. Pitt. Administring. (sic). Silver original. Obverse, plaster cast. This medal was given (struck in gold) to Senior Midshipman George Young in command of one of the boats in the cutting out expedition of the *Prudent* and *Bienfaisant* (see No. 114). A descendant of Young's took part, with distinction, in the somewhat analogous Zeebrugge raid during the Great War.
5. Victories of 1758. Brass medal.
6. Louisbourg Taken. Bronze medal.
7. Bronze medal struck in 1895 by the Society of Colonial Wars to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the capture of Louisbourg,

1745. Obverse: heads of Warren and Pepperell. Reverse: same as No. 3.

In the same year the Society erected the monument at the King's Bastion.

8. Lead seal found in the pond near the West Gate. On one side the coat-of-arms of France, on the other, Inspection de Montauban.

1 to 8, gifts of Senator J. S. McLennan

9. Lead seal found at the convent.
10. Silver coin, French, 1723.
11. Silver coin, Spanish, 1738, piece of eight.
12. Silver coin, Spanish, 1723.
13. Various small silver coins contemporary with Louisbourg.
14. Copper coins, French.
15. Pennies, English.
16. Silver fork, French, marked with a monogram, L.B., and coronet. In the possession of the McAlpin family, Louisbourg, for many years.

Loan by Miss Emily Stuart McAlpin

17. Silver spoon, French, marked with an unidentified coat-of-arms. Found in the Citadel moat below the Governors apartments, 1936.
18. Ivory gaming counter. Citadel.
19. Mother-of-pearl buckle.
20. Four beads.
21. Thimble; clipped silver token marked with a cross; small cross, found at the convent. Small religious medal; small silver thimble
22. Gilt metal ornament. Citadel.
23. Piece of braid from soldier's uniform.
24. Pierced shoe buckle, once silver plated, the only one of its type found.
25. Fragment of china with coat-of-arms of St. Ovide de Brouillard. St. Ovide entered the Navy in 1689, in Newfoundland 1691-1710. Served on the Frigate *La Valeur*, was wounded in a sea fight and was a prisoner in England for some time. He took possession of Louisbourg September 2, 1713. Succeeded Costabelle as Governor, 1717, and retired and returned to France, 1738. Found in the Citadel.
26. Fragment of the rim of a plate with the coat-of-arms of Forant. (See No. 51).

#### CASE 7.

1. China knife, or fork, handle, found at the convent.
2. Pewter spoons; one is English, with William the Fourth's head on it.
3. Brass spoon, the handle stamped with three crowned hearts.

Gift of Senator J. S. McLennan

4. Perfume bottle.
5. Coffee mill, whether 18th century is questionable.
6. Artery forceps.
7. Oil lamp.
8. Small bell.
9. Barrel taps.
10. Candle snuffers and tray.
11. Brass andiron and knob, found in the Citadel.
12. Box irons and sad iron.
13. Comb.
14. Small bone-box-cover.
15. Curling tongs.
16. Ivory crochet handle.
17. Door knocker.
18. Brass candlestick from the Citadel.

#### CASE 8

1. Bayonets.
2. Ramrods.
3. Flintlocks and flints.
4. Hammer of gun.
5. Pistol barrel.
6. Pistol barrel, given by the Misses Worgan.
7. Gun barrel.
8. Musket band.
9. Tools for adjusting flintlocks.
10. Swords.
11. Metal ends of ramrods.
12. Metal points of sword sheaths.
13. Parts of sword hilts and pommels of swords.

#### CASE 9

Fragments of glass, most of it of very fine quality, spiral and teardrop wine glass stems, bases of goblets, etc. Found at the Citadel (officers' quarters), and moat. The iridescence is caused by fire and so is a reminder of the burning of the Citadel building. (See No. 73.)







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